

Shippers	Owners
P. & O. S. N. Steam Co.	D. Sassoon Sons and Co.
L. Marques	Callao Early
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
Augustine Heard and Co.	
P. Franke Cams and Co.	
Captain Lewis	
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
Dent and Co.	

TO GREAT BRITAIN.
IN APRIL, 1866.

Shanghai.	Silk lbs.
Tea lbs.	933,800
Opium	933,800
Indigo	933,800
Pepper	933,800
Spices	933,800
Others	933,800
Total	933,800

JAPAN.	Silk lbs.
Tea lbs.	933,800
Opium	933,800
Indigo	933,800
Pepper	933,800
Spices	933,800
Others	933,800
Total	933,800

Tea lbs.	Silk lbs.
100-65, in 135 vessels, 110,067,100	60,323
100-65, in 168 vessels, 114,143,200	37,899
Total	98,222

Decrease, 4,076,100
Increase, 22,429

Fifty Spanish Dollars; Six Months, payable in advance. Subscriptions will be given a month before the expiry of the

at "Notice of Firms" will be continued, use directed.

subscribers to the Weekly Paper, Eight paper, Twelve Dollars.

subscribers to the Weekly Paper, Eight paper, Twelve Dollars.

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CHINA



MAIL.

VOL. XXII. No. 1108.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 10TH MAY, 1866.

PRICE, \$15 PER ANNUM.



OFFICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

It is hereby notified that, until further orders, the *Evening Mail, China Mail* and *Overland China Mail* will be the official mediums of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate at Canton.

D. B. ROBERTSON,
Consul.

Canton, April 16, 1866.

It is hereby notified that, until further orders, the *Evening Mail, China Mail* and *Overland China Mail* will be the official mediums of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate at Amoy.

R. SWINHOE,
Consul.

Amoy, April 22, 1866.

INTIMATIONS.

"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

PUBLISHED at this Office, No. 2 WYNDHAM STREET, (BACK OF THE CLUB.)

1. THE EVENING MAIL.

EVERY DAY.

Price.—\$2 per Month.
Terms of Advertising.—First insertion, Ten lines; and under \$1; each additional line, 10 cents. Subsequent insertions, per Week, 50 cents and 5 cents. ("Auction" Notices are excepted, for which only one charge per week is made.)

2. THE CHINA MAIL.

ONCE-A-WEEK.

(ON THURSDAY NIGHT.)
Price.—\$15 per Annum; Single Copies, 44 cents.
Advertising.—First insertion, Five lines, \$1; each additional line, 20 cents. Subsequent insertions, 50 cents and 10 cents.

3. THE OVERLAND MAIL.

ONCE-A-FOR-NIGHT.

(THE MORNING OF THE MAIL'S DEPARTURE.)
Price.—To Subscribers to the Weekly issue, \$3; to Non-subscribers, \$12. Single Copies 50 cents.
Advertising.—The same as in the Weekly. All "Notices of Firms" appearing in the Weekly will be inserted in the *Overland*, and charged for, unless otherwise ordered.

A. SHORTEDE & Co.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1863.

NOTICE.

Messrs A. SHORTEDE & Co. would draw the attention of parties advertising to the facilities offered by the alterations lately made in the management of the *China Mail* for repetitions in Chinese of Notices respecting Shipping and Mercantile affairs generally. These advertisements will at first be inserted in the Supplemental Sheet, and should a sufficient number be sent in will be published on a separate sheet.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

For the Current Week:
If translated by Messrs SHORTEDE & Co. \$1 for the first fifty characters, beyond that number one cent per character.
If sent in already translated into Chinese 50 cents for the first fifty characters, beyond that number one cent per character.
Repetitions half-price.

Copperplate Bill Heads and Visiting Cards promptly and neatly executed. Paper and Envelopes embossed with Crests, Initials, &c.

A. SHORTEDE & Co.

"China Mail" Office,
Hongkong, January 25, 1866.

FOR SALE.

THE ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR for 1866, published by A. SHORTEDE & Co.
Price, \$1.
"China Mail" Office,
Hongkong, February 26, 1866.

FOR SALE.

THE CHINA DIRECTORY for 1866 printed and published by Messrs A. SHORTEDE & Co.
Price, bound \$3.
Unbound in Paper cover \$2.
Hongkong, March 23, 1866.

NOW READY.

EXCHANGE TABLE, showing the value of One Pound Sterling in NEW YORK, at the different Rates of Sterling Exchange on London, by 1-8ths from 12 to 102 per cent. Computed by Mr JOHN V. YATMAN, New York.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

"China Mail" Office,
12th May, 1864.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s NOTICES.

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

MR WILLIAM ROBERT DALZIEL, will assume charge of the Company's Business in Hongkong from this date and until further notice.

THOS. SUTHERLAND,

Superintendent,
Hongkong, April 16, 1866.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s NOTICES.



STEAM TO
SWATOW, AMOY AND FUHOCHAU.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Chartered Steamship "YESSO," will have immediate despatch for the above Places.
W. R. DALZIEL,
Acting Superintendent.
Hongkong, May 9, 1866.

STEAM TO
SHANGHAE.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship "SINGAPORE," will have immediate despatch for the above Place.
W. R. DALZIEL,
Acting Superintendent.
Hongkong, May 9, 1866.

STEAM FOR

Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle, Aden, Suez, Malta, Marseilles, and Southampton;

ALSO

Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "RANGOON," Captain McCulloch, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places, on SUNDAY, the 13th May, at 9 A.M.

CARGO will be received on board until 5 P.M. on the 11th instant. SPECIE until Noon on the 12th; and PARCELS until 5 P.M. on the 11th.

CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shipper to the Company's Agents, with Bills of Lading or with Parcels, and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any detention or prejudice which may happen from incorrectness on such declaration.

** Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bill of Lading, are particularly requested to note the Terms and Conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transshipment and forwarding of Cargo with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

For particulars regarding Freight and Passage apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong.

W. R. DALZIEL,

Acting Superintendent,
Hongkong, May 1, 1866.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF TREASURE.
To facilitate the work of Shippers, the Company have arranged to receive any Treasure intended for Shipment in their Offices in the Queen's Road.

Treasure will be received in this manner and day between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M., up to the day preceding that of the Steamer's departure. Should the hour fixed for leaving be later than Noon, shipments will be received on the day of departure, from 7 to 9 A.M.

Shippers desiring to avail of this arrangement will please send along with their Treasure, Shipping Orders and Receipts carefully filled up with Marks, Description, and Destination, and if the Bills of Lading are delivered at the same time the work will be greatly facilitated.

The Company of course except the "risk of boats," &c., as covered by ordinary Marine Insurance.

With reference to the foregoing notice, it is hereby intimated that the Company's Godowns are now ready for the reception of Opium and other cargo for shipment in the Company's Steamers, under the same condition as stated above.

THOS. SUTHERLAND,

Superintendent,
Hongkong, 1st August, 1864.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE following Packages are still unclaimed, and are lying in the P. & O. Co.'s Parcel Room at the risk of the Consignees, who are requested to take immediate delivery.

Captain Dickson, 1 Box Baggage.
From Marseilles.
A. & C., 1874. 1 Parcel Samples.
From Southampton.
4 S.S.N. (in hand), 1111/00 1 pkg. do.
From Yokohama.
C.J.B., 2 Boxes Curio.
From Bombay.
V.B., 79/80, 2 Boxes Velvets.
F.P., Macao, 1 Box Sundries.
Hongkong, April 30, 1866.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Company's Rate of Freight on TREASURE to and from all the Coast Ports is now reduced to a uniform rate of one quarter per cent.

THOS. SUTHERLAND,

Superintendent,
Hongkong, March 22, 1866.

MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.



COMPAGNIE DES SERVICES MARITIMES DES MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.

PARQUEBOTS POSTE-FRANCAIS.

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, MARSEILLES.

ALSO, BOMBAY, PONDICHERY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 23rd May, at 2 P.M., the Company's Steamship "TIGRE," Commandant BOULEVE, H.I.M.N., with H.B.M.'s Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this Port for the above places corresponding.

At SINGAPORE, with one of the Company's Steamers for Batavia.

At GALLE, with one of the "British India Steam Navigation" Company's Steamers for Bombay.

At ADEN, with the Company's Mail Steamers for Seychelles, Reunion and Mauritius.

At MESSINA, with the Company's Mail Steamers for all the Italian Ports.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

The Company has authority to grant Insurance on all Cargo conveyed by its Vessels, at a premium of 1 1/2% upon Merchandizes, and 1% on Treasure, from Hongkong to Lyons, Paris, London, and Holland, and proportionally for places this side of Suez.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 o'clock of the 21st May, Specie and Parcels until 5 o'clock of the 22nd.

A Written Declaration of Contents and Value of the Packages destined beyond Suez is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be furnished by the Shippers to the Agent with the Bills of Lading; and the Company will not be responsible for any consequence or prejudice which may ensue from an incorrect declaration.

For particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the Company's Office, Queen's Road.

A. CONIL,

Agent,
Hongkong, May 5, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE following Cases are still unclaimed, and are lying in the "Messageries Impériales" Parcel Room, at risk and Expense of the Consignees, who are requested to take immediate delivery.

From Marseilles.
L. (in diamond), 1 Case Book.
J.L. & Co., No. 11, 1 do. Glasware.
Puscolo Pusovethy, 1 do. Preserves.
M.L.G. 1, 1 Baggage.
F.B. Co. 11, 1 Case Maroheze.
K.C. No. 87, 88, 2 Cases do.
S. (in diamond), 5 Cases do.
M. 4504/4503, 5 Cases do.
H. (in triangle), 5 Cases do.
D. A. 69/73, 5 Cases do.
J. 71, 1 Case do.
F.D. (in diamond), 13 Cases do.
W.C. 1/13, 15/25, 11 Cases do.
Do. 1/11, 2 do.
From Bombay.
N/M, 2 pieces and 1 Bundle Ivory.

A. CONIL,

Agent,
Hongkong, April 18, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TUPPER & COMPANY.

Manufacturers of GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, IRON ROOFING SHEET, BUILDINGS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, &c., 61, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ELLWOOD'S NEW PATENT AIR-CHAMBER HAT.

ELLWOOD'S NEW PATENT AIR-CHAMBER HAT combines the lightness of the FRENCH HAT and the softness of a Turban, with the durability, comfort, and numerous other good qualities for which ELLWOOD'S PATENT AIR-CHAMBER HATS have long been celebrated.

HATS, CASE HATS, of every description manufactured at the Works of J. ELLWOOD & SONS, Great Charlotte Street, S. London.

CAUTION.—No Air-Chamber Hats or Helmets are genuine, unless they bear on the lining "ELLWOOD & SONS" name.
* * * Orders through Mercantile Houses carefully shipped.

FIELD GLASSES.—BURROWS.

BINOCULAR FIELD AND SEA GLASSES, finest quality Indian Mounts 23. 13s. 6d., 2s. 6s., & 2s. 8s. Power in proportion to price.

ALUMINIUM GLASSES.

EXTREMELY LIGHT, 210. 10s., 214. 14s., 216. 16s., 218. 18s.

The Large Glass of 218. 18s. (6 by 5 inches) is one of the most powerful yet made.

Address, with Remittance: W. & J. BURROW, MALVERN, ENGLAND. Or order through Messrs SMITH, ELDER & Co., or Messrs GRINDLAY & Co.

CAUTION.—BURROWS'S Glasses bear their Name and Address.

BENZINE COLLAS.

THIS Preparation is of the greatest use in dissolving out all Greasy Stains from Silks, Cloths, and Wearing Apparel of every description, as also from Furniture, Carpets, &c. However delicate the Fabric, this Liquid will not damage it; and being perfectly neutral, it may be used for removing Greasy Stains from Valuable Papers and Drawings. For cleaning Gloves it stands unrivalled. Price 1s. 6d. Wholesale Agent J. Singer and Son, 150 Oxford St. London, and all Chemists and Druggists. Observe the name, COLLAS. All others are counterfeits.

INDIGESTION & STOMACHIC WEAKNESS PEPSINE.

THIS Invaluable Medicine for weak and impaired digestion, may be had in the form of Powder, Wine and Lozenge. The Powder is Pure, the Wine Unalterable, and the Lozenge a New, Agreeable, and convenient manner of taking the medicine.

PEPSINE GLOBULES IN BOTTLES.

Manufactured by T. MORSON AND SON, 31, 33, and 124, Southampton Row, Russell Square, London.

And may be obtained of all respectable Chemists and Storekeepers.

GELATINE (MORSON'S PATENT), MORSON'S KRESOTE.

and every description of Chemicals, and all New Preparations carefully packed for shipment.
* * * See their Name and Trade Mark on all Preparations.

Orders to be made payable in London.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.

(FAKE FROM ADULTERATION.)

Manufactured by CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

Paragon to the Queen, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S Renowned First class Manufactures are obtainable from every Respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS, and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.
C. & B. are AGENTS for LEA & FERRINS' CELEBRATED WOLF BRAND KIDNEY SAUCE, and are manufacturers of every description of Olman's Stores of the highest quality.

Coughs, Asthma, and Emphysema.

CONSUMPTION ARE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

FOR half a Century this well-known remedy for Pulmonary Disorders has successfully stood the test of public approval, and their usefulness has been extended to every clime and country of the civilized world. They may be found alike on the gold fields of Australia, the back-woods of America, in every important place in the East or West Indies, and the Palace of Pekin. During this long period they have withstood the pretensions of numerous inferior rivals; and are now the acknowledged antidote of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.

Sold in Bottles and Tins of various sizes THOMAS KEATINGE, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

N.B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES" are engraved on the Government Stamp of each Box, without which none are genuine.

INSURANCES.

London Insurance Corporation.

(Established by Charter 1720.)

THE undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant POLICIES against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any BUILDING, or on MERCHANDISE in the same.

DENT & Co.,

Agents,
Hongkong, 12th April, 1865.

INSURANCES.

China Traders' Insurance Company Limited.

CAPITAL \$1,000,000.
In 200 Shares of \$5,000 each.

Managing Committee.

WILLIAM NEILSON, Esq., (Messrs Oly-

phott & Co.)

JOHN W. McLELLAN, Esq., (Manager

Commercial Bank Corporation of India and East.)

RICHARD DEACON, Esq., (Messrs John

Burd & Co.)

General Agents,

Messrs AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

THE Head Office of the Company is at

Victoria, Hongkong, and Agencies

have been opened at the following Ports,

where Policies for Marine Risks will be

issued upon the usual Terms.

At Canton, Messrs AUGUSTINE HEARD

& Co.

At Foochow, Messrs AUGUSTINE HEARD

& Co.

At Shanghai, Messrs AUGUSTINE HEARD

& Co.

At Hankow, H. G. BRIDGES, Esq., at

Messrs Augustine Heard & Co.

At Kienkiang, JOHN PASTORIUS, Esq., at

THE CHINA MAIL.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 10th MAY, 1866.

DEATHS.

At Hongkong, on the 4th May, 1866, JOHN BLANKET, clerk to Lane Crawford & Co., aged 21 years.
At Hongkong, on the 8th May, ANDREW BARKER, aged 45 years, (of Varolia).
At the Government Civil Hospital, Hongkong, on the 2d 5th, FRANCIS, lateorman at the British Hotel, (of Varolia).
At Bombay, on the 11th April, 1866, RICHMOND FRANK, 1st MIER, aged 60 years, (late of China).

EROHES OF THE WEEK.

Report of the murder of Mr MORRISON between Hankow and Peking—Vulcanic steamship—Pirates off the Volcanic—Victory gained by Wen Seang—Hankow—Races at Peking and Kinkiang—Ten Clippers—Disease in Hongkong—State of the weather—Hongkong gunboats—The opening of the mint.

By the Singapore which arrived from Shanghai on Monday last, we hear the following, which is true is startling intelligence—

Chefoo advises confirm the rumours received via Hankow some weeks ago, to the effect that Mr M. G. Morrison was murdered while on his way from Peking to Hankow overland. Our correspondent considers that the report still requires confirmation, although the native officials appear to believe it.

This is taken from the Shanghai Daily News, which is apparently inclined to treat the affair as a *canard*, as no lengthened comment is made on the subject.

Mr Morrison, the gentleman referred to, has been consul at Chefoo, and is a son of the late Dr Morrison the compiler of the well known Chinese Dictionary bearing his name. As the native officials appear to believe the report of Mr Morrison's murder, it is evident that they have sources of information as regards the affair of which nothing is as yet known, and unless strong measures are taken to find out the truth, the mandarins will shirk the responsibility of discovering and punishing the perpetrators of the murder. It is a curious fact, considering the amount of wisdom which is supposed to attach to British diplomacy and legislation, that these "Treaty rights," which is quite as much a stock cry in China as in England, are in such an anomalous position. To any resident in China whose intellect is not weakened by attempting the feat of being a Chinese scholar, and whose judgement is not warped by the teaching and example of that extensive class who may be called Chinophiles, with as much propriety as the Exeter Hallites are called Negrophiles, it is very apparent that "Treaty rights" are interpreted in China in a delightfully one-sided manner. The slightest infringement of Treaty regulations by British subjects, even although such infringement breaks no moral obligation, or injures any public or private interests, is by mutual consent of the authorities on both sides, visited with prompt punishment. On the other hand although the Chinese government are bound to afford protection to all British subjects travelling in China on legitimate pursuits, the fact that this obligation is universally shirked and disregarded, is too patent to admit of any argument. This failure of the Chinese government to perform their share of treaty obligations, is defended, or rather excused by the admirers and advocates of the Chinese character and government, by the old complaint that the latter is too weak, and the country too distracted, for the mandarins to be able to carry out the terms of the treaty. This is the very arguing in a circle which is one of the moral gymnastic feats in which the Exeter Hall party so much excel. Because Britain is strong she must see that her subjects do not offend, even if their offence in a civil and moral point of view is no offence at all. Again because Britain is strong she must not use her strength to compel Chinese, Hindus, negroes, or any race who are her inferiors in civilization, intelligence, or moral integrity, to perform the most simple obligations or conform to the diplomatic usages of Western nations. As long as England confines herself to expostulations and "dispatch" diplomacy nothing is said, but let John Bull get his temper up and use the whip and "pitch into" the black or yellow hides of "poor unenlightened pagans" for the commission of the most senseless and brutal crimes, or the insolent repudiation of solemn treaties and obligations, when at once a howl of horror and indignation arises and "might against right," "India over again," "retrogressive policy," form stock subjects for the platform oratory of Exeter Hall.

A steamer belonging to the local mandarin has sunk opposite the Kiangnan arsenal at Shanghai; probably the mandarin with the mechanical genius, who some time ago made a steamer and launched her complete in every respect—paddle boxes, shaft and funnel—but with the slight and unimportant omission of engines, which he had forgotten entirely, has been experimenting upon the unlucky craft.

A Shanghai steamer reports having seen a Chinese merchant junk engaged with pirates off the Volcanoes; the pirate junk on the approach of the steamer, ran into shallow water, on which the merchant junk was taken in tow and conveyed to Shanghai.

The following from our Northern files will also be interesting—

Private letters from Peking inform us that a peculiar kind of diphtheria has become very prevalent at the capital, and large numbers have already fallen victims to it. The new American legation will shortly be completed, and will probably be in readiness for Mr Burlingame on his arrival.

Wen Seang has gained an important victory in the neighbourhood of Moukden, and is expected to return in a few months to Peking.

This great victory no doubt has been gained by the assistance of the *parvenue* mandarins, who, as reported some time ago, were being created in large batches out of the chiefs of the robber bands which infested the province. Truly if we cannot give the Chinese credit for much bravery or honesty, this scheme of transforming enemies into friends at the slight expense of a few glass buttons, and the privilege of squeezing the poor country people round, which being a Chinese "custom" is time honoured, and respected by the *squeezed* and *squeezers* indiscriminately, is a bright stroke of policy, and worthy of the ape-like cunning and "shiftlessness" of the Peking government. As this Wen Seang seems an able man, on that very account it is probable that jealousy will soon be excited against him, and he may be supplanted by some useless opium smoking old humbug; and then the old spasmodic breaks out of revolution will flourish with increasing vigor, and the whole work will have to be commenced again.

From Hankow we hear that the terror of the Nienfei and their ravages have made so deep an impression upon the country people that a report that some of these wretches had returned over the Honan frontier to the district of Maching, made some villagers only twelve or ten miles distant from Hankow rush within the walls of Hankow again for protection. The foreign community however seem to treat the report as not worthy of belief, no particular preparations being made for any irruption of the Nienfei. Another Taotai, Tseng-Kuo-tseuen, brother of the great Kwo-fan, is appointed to the province but is delayed in Hoonan by bad health. The illustrious general Pao has returned from a successful campaign against the Nienfei, Taipings, and his own revolted braves that had entered the Kwangtung province.

Peking and Kinkiang, have been holding their usual race meetings; in cities and ports where the foreign community is so limited, races must be an event indeed, and as eagerly looked forward to, as a schoolgirl's first ball and ball dress.

The Tea Clippers will soon commence loading the new season's teas at Foochow, and the disturbances which it was reported had taken place near the tea districts, seem not to have interfered in any way with the tea picking.

Our obituary column will show that the change of weather, and the sultriness and oppression of the atmosphere, have had their effects during the past week. Cases of small pox seem most alarmingly on the increase; several have died of it during the past week. It is to be hoped that we shall soon have a good heavy fall of rain, which with a thunder storm or two would clear the air wonderfully. We have heard no accounts of the state of the small pox patients at Stanley; the change of air has no doubt had a very beneficial effect.

In home papers we see that it has been decided that half the military contribution (£10,000) is to be devoted to the cost of maintaining gunboats for the suppression of piracy; this is all very well, but have we any guarantee that we shall get more gunboat service than we have now? It seems to us that the cost of maintaining the two or three rotten old steam bathing machines dignified by the name of gunboats, (and which being rotten cost all the more to keep going at all) will be largely increased, without any extra efficiency in the suppression of piracy. It is not Hongkong which ought to pay £10,000 per annum for such a service, but all the Chinese provincial authorities on the coast, who must, in conjunction with the "Sun of Heaven," and his advisers be highly amused at our doing work which the Chinese government ought to do itself. This state of things there is no reason to hope will be altered; the ignorance of people at home with respect to China is ludicrous though often annoying. An amusing example of this appeared in a leading London paper received by last mail; a short paragraph of two lines headed "China," is all it has to say about a country of 800 millions of inhabitants; it simply states that "the whole country was peaceful and the rebel leader taken." This is of course very instructive to us, being both terse and laconic, but perhaps the compactness of the information is rather marred by the want of a little particularisation, and a trifle more knowledge of the subject; for we in Hongkong are not aware that the "whole country" is peaceful, neither are we aware that the rebels consist of one band, and have, and have had, only one leader, who is thus summarily disposed of by our London contemporary.

Since our last issue a most important event in the history of the Colony has taken

place. On Monday last, the Hongkong Mint was formally opened by His Excellency Sir RICHARD MACDONNELL; only a few privileged individuals were present, among whom the members of the press were not forgotten, who received every facility for information. LADY MACDONNELL herself coined the first dollar, after which the Governor and some of the gentlemen present tried their hands at a few, for which Mexicans were eagerly exchanged as mementoes of the opening ceremony. The great difficulty at present seems to be the "getting up," as it is termed of the milling, which from specimens before us, appears to be very defective; and without wishing to be depreciative the impression on the mind of an impartial examiner would be that an ounce of powder had been run into a mould, which would account for the peculiarly *brummeum* look of the new coins. This deficiency we hear will be soon remedied, when the stamping machinery has been properly got up to the mark. It is to be devoutly hoped that this hitch about the milling may be rectified, for as the Chinese will no doubt give up the idea of counterfeiting the new dollar, when they find they can't engrave the Queen's head, they will try the old, but very ingenious dodge of splitting the dollars, scooping out the silver, and filling the vacancy with pewter or brass, and if the milling is not better got up than in the dollars now coined, any one with a fine file, a small vice, a little emery poulder, and a slight mechanical turn, can easily counterfeit it. This Chinese coiners will readily accomplish after the scooping process, and the soldering of the two halves together. Some of the mint machinery has already come to grief; one of the large driving wheels of the rolling presses having flown into three pieces, from the sudden strain caused by the breaking of one of the driving bands, which it appears were made of English leather, which will not stand the hot weather without cracking. This break down prevents the whole issuing power of the mint being exerted, at any rate for a time, until a new wheel can be made; this will not however prevent a good supply of dollars being kept up, as the machinery available is able to turn out some thousands of dollars per diem. Two millions of dollars in specie, bullion, and specie, are already awaiting coining, so that for the present, at least there is plenty of grist to the mill. In spite of croakers, the Hongkong mint intends to be a success, and after the few little difficulties incidental to the use of new machinery, and dies are overcome, we hope that our Hongkong dollar may compare favourably as to workmanship, (we cannot say design) with the English florin, which is decidedly the most artistic coin ever struck.

As regards the design of the new dollar, a few remarks may be pertinent. The portrait of Her Majesty is good, and has apparently been copied from the dies of the new bronze coinage at home. The distrust which may arise among the Chinese with respect to the change incident to the death of the reigning British sovereign, led many advocates to argue that some fixed inscription or design, such as a dragon the Imperial emblem of China, should be substituted for the effigy of the reigning monarch. This we think deserves more consideration than it has received at the hands of the authorities who had the selection of the design; for although it might be a *sine qua non* that the new coin should bear some emblem of the British monarchy on one of its faces, yet we imagine that if the new dollar bore on one side a dragon and on the other a crown in the centre with an inscription round the edge, the design would be more likely to take among the Chinese. This is of course however only a matter of taste, but admitting Her Gracious Majesty's portrait to be the correct thing, who in the name of everything barbarous invented the "smoking cap braid" looking design which is impressed on the obverse face of the coin, which is so faintly cut on the die that a few months wear will obliterate it— which in the interests of art is perhaps to be devoutly desiderated.

The rumored assassination of Mr M. MORRISON, late Her Majesty's Consul at Chefoo on his journey from Peking to Hankow, will again direct public attention to the state of affairs in China, so far as the powers of the native government to carry out the stipulations of the treaty are concerned. The murder of one individual (should this sad piece of news turn out to be true) does not necessarily imply bad faith on the part of the government officials, even though the pariahs be one occupying a high position. But be the rumour true or false, the credence attached to it by residents in the North is a significant fact. In the approaching debates on various circumstances connected with our policy in China, it is to be hoped that matters will be thoroughly ventilated, and the absurdity of our present policy exposed. At present we occupy

neither the position of masters, equals or servants vis-a-vis the Chinese officials, but a ludicrous combination of all three, which excites at one the dislike and contempt of the great mass of the people composing the vast empire under pigtailed rule.

Let us endeavour to point out how far we are justified by facts in making this assertion, and then proceed to a consideration of what portions of our present treaty require modification. In the first place let us see over what portion of the empire our representatives Consular and Diplomatic exercise a real influence. Commencing with Peking we admit the undoubted influence exercised over the Imperial Government by foreign representatives; it then becomes a question as to how far its influence extends over the whole of the Empire. This may be stated to be absolute over the Provinces of Chihli, Shansei, and Shantung; nearly so over Shensi, Honan, and Kiangsi; over Shinking, which lies immediately next Chihli its authority over the inhabitants is less than in most other parts of the Empire; while throughout the remaining eleven provinces and the whole of Mongolia and Tibet, it is solely and entirely of force so far as the viceroys, and other officials choose so to make it. It is true that they are absolutely responsible with their lives for a proper administration of their power to the Central government, but that is and will be of little avail to control the lawless element of the population in their individual treatment of foreigners. The population which thus remains unaffected in opinion by the acts of the Cabinet may be stated as not far short of one hundred and fifty millions of human beings, whose prevailing notion respecting foreigners is that they coerced and grievously injured the dignity of the occupant of the Dragon throne, and that all possible hostility should therefore be displayed to them when met with, if practicable and safe; that we do not venture into the interior is generally ascribed to the fear of meeting with too warm a reception, and their dislike and contempt thus continues unabated.

To prove our point we will take but one or two examples, which isolated as they are, nevertheless are of great authority having been furnished by the members of the Peking Government themselves. When H.M. Consul at Newchwang desired in 1864 to proceed overland to Peking he was warned officially that he did so at his own risk and danger. When two gentlemen in the Indian Army desired in 1863 passports to visit Tibet, they were refused by the Chinese on the score of their being able to exercise no efficient control over the inhabitants of the provinces, through which they must needs pass; while Captain BLAKISTON with his party in 1861, was obliged to return without accomplishing the object in view at starting—that of penetrating into Tibet—on account of disturbances in the west, which no official protection or "Treaty rights" rendered it prudent to show oneself in too way of.

We cannot reasonably find any fault with the lack of power possessed by the Chinese government entered into by them under coercion. A stipulation so hopelessly impracticable should never have been made unless we were both prepared to enforce its execution, and at the same time afford aid to the Chinese in the event of our finding that power more than will was wanting on their part; but this is only one of the many ways in which China fails from sheer impotence to act up the engagements she has made. How far has the engagement been carried out to aid in the suppression of piracy? How much protection has been afforded to native Christians who at this moment in the face of the express stipulation that they shall not be liable to any punishment or persecution for professing the Christian faith, are prohibited from being employed in the service of the state except in a menial capacity, which to Chinese is often a severe punishment? How much protection is afforded to Missionaries, who are liable to be stoned on making their appearance in the interior? And lastly to quote a very modern instance, what steps were taken to enforce the severe and immediate punishment which should have fallen on those who at Chao-chow-fu stoned a British Consul and Interpreter, but a short time since?

Such being the present evidences of the weakness of the Chinese Government, some modification of our present policy is surely needed. It is not now a question of sentiment as to the advisability of enforcing the rights we have obtained from the Chinese at the point of the sword. That they must be enforced is evident, but let us cease the gigantic sham and diplomatic cant involved in treating the unfortunate members of the central government as dishonest politicians who cannot keep their agreements, while it is evident to the most superficial observer that supposing their will to do so to be tenfold what it is, they have no possible means at present of enforcing it. Let us by all means have the concurrence of that government in the acts we perform but let us act for ourselves. No doubt a few more soldiers would be necessary to carry out such a policy, which would involve in

the first place a proceeding similar to that by which we cleared the thirty mile radius round Shanghai. Let us visit with instant and signal chastisement any infringement of treaty rights in any part of the Empire by ourselves dealing with the offenders, and in less than ten years foreigners would be at liberty to travel in perfect safety in any part of China proper. The Imperial Government would cordially co-operate in such a scheme, and due care might be taken to compel them to act under the eyes of our own officials, backed as they should be by some tangible demonstration of force. Let our treaties be so modified as to withdraw from the shoulders of the Chinese a series of engagements which they could not if they would, and very probably would not if they could, carry out; and in place of them substitute agreements, that on due requisition every aid should be afforded both by money and men to our ships and our troops when engaged in enforcing engagements which they are powerless to make respected by their ill-disposed subjects.

We have engaged in long and expensive wars simply to find ourselves in this position. Our resource to force has earned for us the opposition of the peace-at-any-price party at home, the dislike of the great mass of the natives of China and the jealousy of European powers. While after all that has been done we find that one Consul may be stoned with impunity, another may be murdered; while a third receives an insolent despatch from the Taotai of a city (as Shanghai) which the government of the empire disavowed while neglecting to punish its author. At some of the treaty ports it is not safe to venture ten miles from the settlement without danger to life and limb. At Newchwang the Consul's position is often utterly set at naught. At Hankow the robbers of the neighbourhood threaten the very lives of foreign residents.

One of the most invidious acts committed, and which has much tended to complicate affairs with local authorities was that of Mr WARD giving way on the concession question. Doubtless some of the enlightened and comparatively civilized officials of Peking appreciated his motives, but the effect of his yielding has been but too visible in the conduct of the local Mandarins. When they once understood that the land occupied by foreigners was still under Chinese jurisdiction, their respect for the power which took it from them gave way to contempt for the feeble and shortsighted policy which gave it back. When the concessions were first marked out, the impression of the Chinese was undoubtedly that they were ceded to us. By degrees they learnt that the fear of the Exeter Hall party was driving our government to the avowal that the "concessions" were not "concessions" at all, and the cunning celestials immediately took advantage of the new light which thus dawned upon them. It has been well said that England loses often more by her diplomacy than she gains by her arms. That the saying be not verified in this case, it is the business all interested in our position in China to make efforts to prevent.

(From the Evening Mail.)

There are times when an expression of opinion on some current topic of the day by the conductors of a journal is absolutely called for. It is assumed by readers and urged by friendly or antagonistic writers in other journals that a neglect to do so, means either an unwillingness to enter into an argument from conscious weakness, or arises from a fear of offending those whose views they generally endorse and represent.

Our contemporary the *Daily Press* put forth an article on Monday last, the challenge conveyed to us in which, seems to require an answer for the reasons above shown—or more strictly speaking for the second reason named. We have already disavowed in language sufficiently strong to satisfy the minds of most of our readers the fact of being the "organ" of any department of the service, further than the application to us of that term is warranted by the circumstance that our own columns contain copies of Government notices, which the fates, or the Gods, or the powers that be, have denied to our large paper contemporary. It is however we all know useless endeavouring to convince a man against his will, for as the old couplet says; such an one "is of the same opinion still." We therefore comfort ourselves with the moral conveyed by the very old "Joe Miller" in which the Navy when asked why he let his wife beat him replied; "It amuses her and it don't hurt me." In other words we do not feel personally insulted at being called the "organ" even of the Canton or any other Consulate.

Had we as our contemporary implies, defended on all grounds the confiscation of the *Prince Albert*, we might pause before accepting the challenge which is so obviously put forth like the red flag in the

Spanish arena to induce us bull-like to rush forward regardless of danger, and assail the arguments of our ingenious friend. It unfortunately (for him) happens however that in our issue of the 23d ultimo we put forth views which though less strongly worded, bear a remarkable resemblance to those expressed by himself. We will quote the paragraphs we refer to, as it is obvious that our contemporary has either not read our remarks on what he terms "this discreditable business," or has very needlessly asked a question to find an answer to which, required only a reference to the files of the *Evening Mail*.

"That in strict law the *Prince Albert* was liable to the penalty which has thus been enforced, there are no grounds for denying. But strong hopes were entertained that the tacit permission which was sold had apparently enjoyed to make their appearance at various points along the West Coast, so long as no trade was carried on, would have had some weight in lightening the very heavy punishment with which the indiscretion of the owner or master of the vessel has been visited."

"Although the wording of the Treaty article with respect to ports not open to trade, prohibits vessels from resorting thither, and thus renders it a punishable offence to send therein under any circumstances short of the most absolute state of distress. It is nevertheless obvious that the intention of those who framed the article in question was simply to prohibit trade in general, but smuggling more especially in such localities."

"Now no assertion is made of there having been any smuggling attempted on the part of the master of *Prince Albert*; his sole offence was being in an unlawful position on the China coast with his vessel, and although he most undoubtedly rendered himself amenable to all penalties made and provided for infringement of Treaty law, it does seem hard that an act similar to others which have so long been committed with impunity, as to lead to the belief that no objection thereto existed in the minds of the Chinese, should be visited so heavily."

"The fact that the Chinese themselves have so long permitted irregularities of this kind, is in itself some slight justification of offenders, while it reflects extreme discredit on the want of vigilance displayed by the provincial Government. Our readers will naturally ask, 'How could they be expected with their wretched junks to do anything of the sort?' to which we reply in an Irish manner by asking two questions in return. If the Chinese as a guard, their own rights and will not, are they not to be censured for their neglect of duty? If they cannot, why keep up the wretched farce of treating China as an independent nation? * * * Neglect on the part of the Authorities has led to impunity on the part of offenders, whose offences are thus the results of official negligence."

We will now quote from the remarks of our ingenious contemporary. To most persons they would seem a plagiarism from our own, with a somewhat more forcible style of expression.

"It seems that when seized, she (the *Prince Albert*) was not engaged on any trading expedition whatever. She had been chartered by a Chinese merchant to go down the West Coast and tow a disabled junk to Whampoa. She had been looking out for the vessel, had not been able to find her, and had put into the nearest bay with the view of obtaining some information concerning the whereabouts of the vessel which required her help."

"To regard him as guilty of a breach of treaty obligations in sending his vessel on such an errand as this, when for years the whole coast has been abandoned by the Chinese authorities, and trade with it has become a common, and all but recognised practice, is cruelly unjustifiable."

"It has been said that the confiscation may be justified by the letter of the treaty, but even this may be doubted, while it is certainly opposed to the spirit of the clause under which it has been made. This clause is the 47th of the Treaty of Tientsin, which says—

"British merchant vessels are not entitled to resort to other than the ports of trade declared open by this treaty. They are not lawfully to enter other ports in China, or to carry on clandestine trade along the coast thereof. Any vessel violating this provision, shall with her cargo be subject to confiscation by the Chinese Government."

"In quoting this clause we have brought forward the strongest argument which can be alleged against our own view of the case but though the clause might justify the confiscation of the *Prince Albert* if she had been engaged in any illicit proceedings—supplying arms to the rebels or so forth—it leaves many loopholes through which the Consul might have escaped if he had any good feeling towards the British vessel in this quarrel. The *Prince Albert* was not trading at all and this might have made to exempt her from the operation of the treaty."

"That reference to 'cargo' which is to be confiscated together with the vessel shows that only vessels carrying cargo were in the thoughts of the 'ministers' by whom the treaty was drawn up."

We think that the above extracts will sufficiently show what amount of difference exists in the opinion of the whole transaction entertained by our contemporary and ourselves. But we consider that the former has not acted in a candid spirit

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in thus implying that we defended on any other than technical grounds, the confiscation. In our previous article we expressed our conviction that Mr Robertson's conduct had been guided by honorable, even if in the opinion of ourselves and others, mistaken motives, and that statement we now reiterate. He acted up to the letter of the treaty and in so doing performed his official duty. We expressed no opinion implying that a remonstrance on his part was uncalled for.

But we have yet a little more to say on the remark made by the *Daily Press* that "it is impossible to suppose for a moment that the Chinese were acting in good faith in seizing the vessel." It is always unfortunate when a writer states an opinion respecting any subject of this nature, while ignorant of the true facts of the case, which we must presume the author of the article in question to have been. Is he aware what instructions were given to the commander of the *Pootung* on leaving Canton? Does he know that she left to capture if possible another vessel which it was well known had long eluded the efforts of the Chinese to catch *flagrant delicto*? Was he also informed that the vessel in question having got wind of the kind intentions of the Chinese "abandoned," as our American friends say, in good time, and that "the sportsman who thought to bag a pigeon returned with a crow," viz, the unlucky *Prince Albert*, which was found within a few miles of the spot where the richer and more knowing prize should have been but was not? Under such circumstances it is difficult to maintain the charge of bad faith brought against the Chinese.

As to the question so speciously put, Why cannot the *Pootung*, this gallant sea rover, make a raid amongst the junks which hover round the entrances to the Yuee-moon and the Lema Channel? an easy answer is at hand. "Because she is not sufficiently well armed." Her predecessor the *Cumfa* has three times been put to flight by heavily armed pirates, and the *Pootung* could no more fight a junk mounting twelve 32 pounders than the junk could engage a corvette of the *Scylla's* size and metal. Moreover our contemporary's remark on the effects of the study of Chinese of Consular brains is unfortunate in this instance. Her Majesty's Consul at Canton laying no claim to the acquisitions of a sinologue.

In conclusion we would add that our own remarks have certainly not tended to advise a truckling policy to Chinese officials. We nevertheless hold that so long as a treaty agreement remains in force it should be held to at disadvantage to ourselves, but we have also constantly urged that many of these agreements suited to nations of somewhat equal position and civilization, are quite inadmissible between a superior and inferior race. Meantime we demand fair play from those who while endorsing our views, imply that they and not we, were the first to uphold them.

At event, the importance of which to the Colony of Hongkong can scarcely be overrated by the Community took place this morning. The Hongkong mint was formally opened for the public service by His Excellency the Governor; though the desirability of avoiding the great disturbance to work which would have necessarily ensued, had the general public been admitted rendered it advisable that His Excellency's visit should be rather of a private than a public nature.

By the courtesy of Sir R. Macdonnell we are in a position to describe the semi-official ceremony of ushering into light the first legal Hongkong dollar. His Excellency and Lady Macdonnell, Mr Mercer and Lieut. Stewart arrived at the mint about 11 A.M. Captain Kinder the Superintendent of the Mint then proceeded to show the Governor and party the details of the various processes by which the white metal received in the shape of ingots, used up dollars, and, in one case, at least a service of plate, became fashioned into that as yet rare and coveted article a Hongkong dollar.

They were first of all taken to the bullion room where apocryphic tube bags were piled in layers each filled with a certain amount of the old and ill used Spanish currency. In pigeon holes made to receive them, were large and heavy ingots, some of pure metal and some of melted up Mexican or Spanish dollars. The total value of bullion and dollars received for recouping up to the present date amounts to \$2,000,000 (Two million of dollars); so the energetic master of the

mint is not likely have his hands empty for some little time.

From the bullion room Captain Kinder led his visitors to the smelting room, where in some dozen furnaces each at an intense heat, but so ingeniously built that the temperature was anything but as warm as might have been expected, silver shoes of alloy were being melted. From this they proceeded to the rolling room where the large and unsightly masses of silver are reduced by being passed through three powerful machines, into ribbons of the necessary thickness for punching therefrom the round silver counters which ultimately form dollars. It was in this room that the accident occurred a short time since, which threatened to seriously cripple the mechanical powers of the establishment; a large cast iron cog wheel some nine feet in diameter having fractured at its periphery into three pieces. Fortunately no one was hurt on this occasion, but while admitting and cordially admiring the beautiful machinery fitted for the purposes of the establishment, it may be permitted to point out one or two defects of detail, which if not amended may someday result in serious accident to the employees if not in a total and lengthened stoppage of the coining machinery. In the first place, duplicates of all parts of the machinery are urgently wanted. The enormous cogwheels used to transmit motive power to the heavy rolling machines are all cast with iron cogs; he fracture of a single cog may not only damage the machine most seriously, but also endanger human life, and we cannot see what reason there is for neglecting to adopt the hard wood cogs in use for the multiplying gear of screw steamers, as for rolling presses regularity of action is not of such supreme importance as for other machines. Secondly some means ought to be adopted for stopping the engine in less than time it now takes; at present the only means of checking the revolution of the immense and massive flywheel is to reverse the steam; but any one acquainted with locomotive machinery is aware how long a time it takes to overcome the momentum of a heavy moving mass travelling at a speed of something like 60 miles an hour. Breaks might easily be applied which would effect the desired object. With this slight digression we return to His Excellency's visit.

After leaving the rolling room Sir Richard and Lady Macdonnell proceeded to the stamping room where the round dumps of silver receive the obverse and reverse impression which creates them into dollars. A dump having been handed to Lady Macdonnell she placed it in one of the stamping machines and the first LEGAL DOLLAR was coined in Hongkong.

The dies cannot be considered Masterpieces of the die sinkers art. In beauty of appearance the New Hongkong dollar is considerably inferior to the florin or even the old half crown. It is thought however that the dies will give more perfect impressions after being a short time in use, and that such will be the case is much to be hoped. The present stamp being shallow and deficient in sharpness will soon be obliterated by the continual process of shroffing. The milling also is anything but good; it can be easily counterfeited by the simple mechanism of a file, and an ordinary amount of ingenuity which Chinese *smashers* have most decidedly proved that they possess, imitated. Possibly however these defects in the new coins may be owing to a slight want of adjustment in the machines—an error which practice alone can correct.

Before leaving the building His Excellency and the party visited the assay room, which is by no means the least interesting portion of the building; two modes of assay are in use. The French mode, in which the silver to be tested is dissolved in nitric acid and precipitated by a solution of common salt in water, the turbidity or clearness of the liquid remaining being an evidence of the presence of alloy or the absolute purity of the metal tested; the other method being by melting in a small furnace; the subsequent steps being the same as those adopted at the London mint.

Too much praise cannot be accorded to the general arrangements of the mint or the intelligence of those to whom its arrangements and working are intrusted. Great care seems to have been taken to render it as secure from robbery as it can be in a colony owning rascals of so ingenious a turn of mind as the Chinese. In addition to a regular guard of European troops quartered in the building a gunboat has been moored off the side fronting the harbour,

and we are furthermore authorized to publish the following statement of the arrangements which have been made to secure immediate assistance in case of an open attack being made on the building.

The following signals have been arranged in case of an attack being made on the Mint.

The Gunboat at the Mint to show a blue light and fire a rocket on any attempt being made or alarm given of an attack, this signal to be repeated by H.M.S. *Princess Charlotte* and the sentry placed in front of McGregor's Barrack, would thereupon give immediate alarm, when a Piquet composed of 2 Officers and 53 N. C. O. and men (previously warned for the duty), would turn out as rapidly as possible and proceed at once to the Mint; a similar party would also get under arms and follow from Fletcher's Barracks. The Guard stationed within the Mint would not doubt repel all attack until assistance arrived, and it is to be presumed also that the Police would not be idle meanwhile.

So extensive an influence will naturally be hereafter exerted by Hongkong over the money market of the East, that the position of the Colony must be considerably improved vis-a-vis the dependencies of all nations in this part of the world. Moreover no better scheme could have well been devised whereby to introduce through a natural channel a more extensive use of coin in place of bullion throughout the Empire of China. When it is once found that foreigners are so unwilling to accept the latter, that the new coins possess advantages for purposes of trade superior to those offered by Sycee or the Spanish and other dollars the Chinese will readily learn to accept them at their just value. The success or non-success of the mint cannot be a doubtful question; either it will be a total success or a total failure. We hope and predict the former.

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The race was between the others evidently from an early period followed by *Meteor* then on nearing home. After the three had cleared the distance, came and about two lengths behind. Time 4 minutes.

4.—HOME COR.—Presented by a S.

Shipping Intelligence.

Shipping in China Waters.

ARRIVALS.

Date	Vessel, at	Flag	Tons	Captain	From	Departure	Cargo	Consignees or Agents
May 1	H. Kong.	B. str.	800	Baker	Fuchuan, &c.	May 1	Sundries	P. and O. S. N. Co.
2	Acad.	Am. bk.	417	Denick	Manila	Apr. 25	Timber	Wm. Pustau and Co.
3	Phobien	Pr. str.	144	Hudson	Manila	Apr. 25	Timber	Wm. Pustau and Co.
4	Panang	Am. bk.	553	Fallen	Manila	Apr. 25	Timber	Wm. Pustau and Co.
5	Singapore	B. str.	1200	Edmond	Shanghai	May 3	General	P. and O. S. N. Co.
6	Finke senior	B. str.	206	Edmond	Shanghai	May 3	General	P. and O. S. N. Co.
7	C. J. Henrietta	Dub. bk.	1000	Tonja	Shanghai	Apr. 24	"	Wm. Pustau and Co.
8	Goral Nymph	B. str.	724	McDonnell	Shanghai	Apr. 24	"	Wm. Pustau and Co.
9	Sir Lancelot	B. str.	653	McDonnell	Shanghai	Apr. 24	"	Wm. Pustau and Co.
10	Brema	B. str.	400	Winchison	Shanghai	Apr. 24	"	Wm. Pustau and Co.
11	Deneverk	Dub. bk.	187	Megenson	Shanghai	Apr. 24	"	Wm. Pustau and Co.
12	Fidilio	B. str.	228	Hiebuidt	Shanghai	Apr. 24	"	Wm. Pustau and Co.
13	Alice Mary	B. str.	322	Curran	Shanghai	Apr. 24	"	Wm. Pustau and Co.
14	Ephraim	Dub. bk.	389	Bonead	Shanghai	Apr. 24	"	Wm. Pustau and Co.
15	Rever	B. str.	777	Bolton	Shanghai	Apr. 24	"	Wm. Pustau and Co.
16	Orissa	B. str.	1118	Curran	Shanghai	Apr. 24	"	Wm. Pustau and Co.
17	Granada	B. str.	300	Davis	Shanghai	Apr. 24	"	Wm. Pustau and Co.
18	Undine	B. str.	386	Pittman	Shanghai	Apr. 24	"	Wm. Pustau and Co.
19	Amazone	Dub. bk.	356	Kramer	Shanghai	Apr. 24	"	Wm. Pustau and Co.
20	St. Mary	B. str.	411	Kross	Shanghai	Apr. 24	"	Wm. Pustau and Co.
21	May Queen	B. str.	350	Curran	Shanghai	Apr. 24	"	Wm. Pustau and Co.
22	Typical	B. str.	204	James	Shanghai	Apr. 24	"	Wm. Pustau and Co.
23	Daybreak	B. str.	301	James	Shanghai	Apr. 24	"	Wm. Pustau and Co.
24	St. Bragion	B. str.	367	Turner	Shanghai	Apr. 24	"	Wm. Pustau and Co.
25	St. of South	B. str.	347	McKenzie	Shanghai	Apr. 24	"	Wm. Pustau and Co.
26	St. of the Sea	B. str.	459	McKenzie	Shanghai	Apr. 24	"	Wm. Pustau and Co.
27	Northfleet	B. str.	370	Shymington	Shanghai	Apr. 24	"	Wm. Pustau and Co.
28	Bangkok	B. str.	370	Shymington	Shanghai	Apr. 24	"	Wm. Pustau and Co.
29	Amoy	B. str.	222	Nordberg	Shanghai	Apr. 24	"	Wm. Pustau and Co.
30	Leura	B. str.	332	Moore	Shanghai	Apr. 24	"	Wm. Pustau and Co.
31	Singapore	B. str.	306	Moore	Shanghai	Apr. 24	"	Wm. Pustau and Co.
32	St. Mary	B. str.	370	Shymington	Shanghai	Apr. 24	"	Wm. Pustau and Co.
33	St. of South	B. str.	347	McKenzie	Shanghai	Apr. 24	"	Wm. Pustau and Co.
34	St. of the Sea	B. str.	459	McKenzie	Shanghai	Apr. 24	"	Wm. Pustau and Co.
35	Northfleet	B. str.	370	Shymington	Shanghai	Apr. 24	"	Wm. Pustau and Co.
36	Bangkok	B. str.	370	Shymington	Shanghai	Apr. 24	"	Wm. Pustau and Co.
37	Amoy	B. str.	222	Nordberg	Shanghai	Apr. 24	"	Wm. Pustau and Co.
38	Leura	B. str.	332	Moore	Shanghai	Apr. 24	"	Wm. Pustau and Co.
39	Singapore	B. str.	306	Moore	Shanghai	Apr. 24	"	Wm. Pustau and Co.
40	St. Mary	B. str.	370	Shymington	Shanghai	Apr. 24	"	Wm. Pustau and Co.
41	St. of South	B. str.	347	McKenzie	Shanghai	Apr. 24	"	Wm. Pustau and Co.
42	St. of the Sea	B. str.	459	McKenzie	Shanghai	Apr. 24	"	Wm. Pustau and Co.
43	Northfleet	B. str.	370	Shymington	Shanghai	Apr. 24	"	Wm. Pustau and Co.
44	Bangkok	B. str.	370	Shymington	Shanghai	Apr. 24	"	Wm. Pustau and Co.
45	Amoy	B. str.	222	Nordberg	Shanghai	Apr. 24	"	Wm. Pustau and Co.
46	Leura	B. str.	332	Moore	Shanghai	Apr. 24	"	Wm. Pustau and Co.
47	Singapore	B. str.	306	Moore	Shanghai	Apr. 24	"	Wm. Pustau and Co.
48	St. Mary	B. str.	370	Shymington	Shanghai	Apr. 24	"	Wm. Pustau and Co.
49	St. of South	B. str.	347	McKenzie	Shanghai	Apr. 24	"	Wm. Pustau and Co.
50	St. of the Sea	B. str.	459	McKenzie	Shanghai	Apr. 24	"	Wm. Pustau and Co.
51	Northfleet	B. str.	370	Shymington	Shanghai	Apr. 24	"	Wm. Pustau and Co.
52	Bangkok	B. str.	370	Shymington	Shanghai	Apr. 24	"	Wm. Pustau and Co.
53	Amoy	B. str.	222	Nordberg	Shanghai	Apr. 24	"	Wm. Pustau and Co.
54	Leura	B. str.	332	Moore	Shanghai	Apr. 24	"	Wm. Pustau and Co.
55	Singapore	B. str.	306	Moore	Shanghai	Apr. 24	"	Wm. Pustau and Co.
56	St. Mary	B. str.	370	Shymington	Shanghai	Apr. 24	"	Wm. Pustau and Co.
57	St. of South	B. str.	347	McKenzie	Shanghai	Apr. 24	"	Wm. Pustau and Co.
58	St. of the Sea	B. str.	459	McKenzie	Shanghai	Apr. 24	"	Wm. Pustau and Co.
59	Northfleet	B. str.	370	Shymington	Shanghai	Apr. 24	"	Wm. Pustau and Co.
60	Bangkok	B. str.	370	Shymington	Shanghai	Apr. 24	"	Wm. Pustau and Co.
61	Amoy	B. str.	222	Nordberg	Shanghai	Apr. 24	"	Wm. Pustau and Co.
62	Leura	B. str.	332	Moore	Shanghai	Apr. 24	"	Wm. Pustau and Co.
63	Singapore	B. str.	306	Moore	Shanghai	Apr. 24	"	Wm. Pustau and Co.
64	St. Mary	B. str.	370	Shymington	Shanghai	Apr. 24	"	Wm. Pustau and Co.
65	St. of South	B. str.	347	McKenzie	Shanghai	Apr. 24	"	Wm. Pustau and Co.
66	St. of the Sea	B. str.	459	McKenzie	Shanghai	Apr. 24	"	Wm. Pustau and Co.
67	Northfleet	B. str.	370	Shymington	Shanghai	Apr. 24	"	Wm. Pustau and Co.
68	Bangkok	B. str.	370	Shymington	Shanghai	Apr. 24	"	Wm. Pustau and Co.
69	Amoy	B. str.	222	Nordberg	Shanghai	Apr. 24	"	Wm. Pustau and Co.
70	Leura	B. str.	332	Moore	Shanghai	Apr. 24	"	Wm. Pustau and Co.
71	Singapore	B. str.	306	Moore	Shanghai	Apr. 24	"	Wm. Pustau and Co.
72	St. Mary	B. str.	370	Shymington	Shanghai	Apr. 24	"	Wm. Pustau and Co.
73	St. of South	B. str.	347	McKenzie	Shanghai	Apr. 24	"	Wm. Pustau and Co.
74	St. of the Sea	B. str.	459	McKenzie	Shanghai	Apr. 24	"	Wm. Pustau and Co.
75	Northfleet	B. str.	370	Shymington	Shanghai	Apr. 24	"	Wm. Pustau and Co.
76	Bangkok	B. str.	370	Shymington	Shanghai	Apr. 24	"	Wm. Pustau and Co.
77	Amoy	B. str.	222	Nordberg	Shanghai	Apr. 24	"	Wm. Pustau and Co.
78	Leura	B. str.	332	Moore	Shanghai	Apr. 24	"	Wm. Pustau and Co.
79	Singapore	B. str.	306	Moore	Shanghai	Apr. 24	"	Wm. Pustau and Co.
80	St. Mary	B. str.	370	Shymington	Shanghai	Apr. 24	"	Wm. Pustau and Co.
81	St. of South	B. str.	347	McKenzie	Shanghai	Apr. 24	"	Wm. Pustau and Co.
82	St. of the Sea	B. str.	459	McKenzie	Shanghai	Apr. 24	"	Wm. Pustau and Co.
83	Northfleet	B. str.	370	Shymington	Shanghai	Apr. 24	"	Wm. Pustau and Co.
84	Bangkok	B. str.	370	Shymington	Shanghai	Apr. 24	"	Wm. Pustau and Co.
85	Amoy	B. str.	222	Nordberg	Shanghai	Apr. 24	"	Wm. Pustau and Co.
86	Leura	B. str.	332	Moore	Shanghai	Apr. 24	"	Wm. Pustau and Co.
87	Singapore	B. str.	306	Moore	Shanghai	Apr. 24	"	Wm. Pustau and Co.
88	St. Mary	B. str.	370	Shymington	Shanghai	Apr. 24	"	Wm. Pustau and Co.
89	St. of South	B. str.	347	McKenzie	Shanghai	Apr. 24	"	Wm. Pustau and Co.
90	St. of the Sea	B. str.	459	McKenzie	Shanghai	Apr. 24	"	Wm. Pustau and Co.
91	Northfleet	B. str.	370	Shymington	Shanghai	Apr. 24	"	Wm. Pustau and Co.
92	Bangkok	B. str.	370	Shymington	Shanghai	Apr. 24	"	Wm. Pustau and Co.
93	Amoy	B. str.	222	Nordberg	Shanghai	Apr. 24	"	Wm. Pustau and Co.
94	Leura	B. str.	332	Moore	Shanghai	Apr. 24	"	Wm. Pustau and Co.
95	Singapore	B. str.	306	Moore	Shanghai	Apr. 24	"	Wm. Pustau and Co.
96	St. Mary	B. str.	370	Shymington	Shanghai	Apr. 24	"	Wm. Pustau and Co.
97	St. of South	B. str.	347	McKenzie	Shanghai	Apr. 24	"	Wm. Pustau and Co.
98	St. of the Sea	B. str.	459	McKenzie	Shanghai	Apr. 24	"	Wm. Pustau and Co.
99	Northfleet	B. str.	370	Shymington	Shanghai	Apr. 24	"	Wm. Pustau and Co.
100	Bangkok	B. str.	370	Shymington	Shanghai	Apr. 24	"	Wm. Pustau and Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per Acad.—Messrs Dodd and Lemaine, and 12 Chinese.
 Per Singapore.—Messrs Mody, Sockfield, Gabor, Sharp, Middleton, Briggs, and Arnold.
 Per Orissa.—From Bombay for Hongkong, Messrs Willoughby, D. Houghton, E. Hornum, and native servant, G. James, and native servant, Col. G. Groom, E. Monaghan, P. Newman, and 6 Chinese sailors. Southampton for Hongkong, Messrs W. Miller, Escher, N. A. Patterson, Ponsbury, Piers, native servant, Jackson's native servant, Mrs. Baldwin's native servant. Suez to Hongkong, Mrs. M. Green, Mr. N. Cook, and 1 Chinese. Marseilles for Hongkong, Mr. and Mrs. Mackay, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Piers, Messrs Jost, H. A. Birks and brother, Layman, Birdseye, Jaffay Lyon, Armel, Abela, Newman, Fustel, Holthaus, Forrester, and Simmons. From Marseilles for Hongkong, Mr. and Mrs. Morris and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Underwood, Messrs A. Dumelin, F. Farquhar and native servant, Butler, Morris Brandt, Lorenzen, and Mrs. Essex's native servant.
 Per Reiter.—Messrs Fidge, Lander, and Chinese.
 Per Granada.—Mr. Howells, Col. Kelsch, and 52 Chinese.
 Per Undine.—Captain Sullivan, Messrs Solares, Marcy, Mattos, 8 European deck and 80 Chinese.
 Per Coral Nymph.—Mr. Cora.

DEPARTURES.

Date	Vessel, from	Flag & Rio	Tons	Captain	Destination	Cargo	DEPARTED BY
May 1	H. Kong.						
4	Exonian	B. bk.	380	Mann	Saloon	Sundries	A. Scott and Co
4	Solent	D. sh.	732	Paige	Gibb		Gibb, Livingston & Co
4	May Jeune	U.	155	Padgham	Ningpo	"	D. Laprak
4	Ferry Iseng	B. str.	260	Loppin	East Coast	"	D. Laprak
5	Orithona	B. sh.	851	Holmes	Manila	"	D. Jant and Co
5	Madeira	Am. bk.	480	Polack	Saloon	"	Hosman and Co
5	Eugene Adele	B. sh.	654	Girard	Saloon	"	Laudstein and Co
5	Telegraph	Sl. bk.	302	Chenham	Bangkok	"	Chinese
5	Q. of England	B. sh.	842	Crook	Shanghai	"	Chinese
5	Uac	Pr. bk.	198	Arriveiro	Amor River	"	D. Laprak and Co
5	Ada	B. sh.	666	Jones	Rubehau	"	D. Laprak
5	Ranipole	B. str.	153	Stiller	Tientsin	"	Wm. Putauk and Co
6	Patrol	B. str.	238	Stegman	Shanghai	"	Wm. Putauk and Co
6	Canton	Pr. bk.	360	Amussen	Ningpo	"	Seurau, Rubener & Co
6	Minerva	Sp. bk.	283	Diaz	Manila	"	Reynolds and Co
7	Sunwaga	A. str.	1802	Jayne	Shanghai	"	Argentine Heart and Co
7	Perry Cross	B. str.	689	Robson	Rubehau	"	Jardine, Matheson & Co
8	Hector	Am. str.	190	Von Harten	Tientsin	"	Wm. Putauk and Co
8	Matilda	B. bk.	224	Storm	Saloon	"	John Burd and Co
8	Costa Rica	A. bk.	258	Moulin	Keelung	"	Adam Scott and Co
8	Wha. Fustan	B. str.	233	Atkinson	Shanghai	"	Birley and Co
9	M. Floumena	Pr. str.	300	Valerio	Manila	Sundries	Spanish Consul
9	Aden	B. str.	800	Andrews	Shanghai	"	P. and O. S. N. Co
9	Chaff	B. str.	760	Baker	East Coast	"	P. and O. S. N. Co
9	Marb	Am. bk.	469	Wentham	Cebu	Order	Wm. Putauk and Co
9	Rowlett	Am. bk.	706	Abraham	Rubehau	"	Jardine, Matheson & Co
10	Glengyle	B. str.	1285	Hooper	Shanghai	"	Douglas Laprak
10	Undine	B. str.	386	Pittman	Swatow, &c.	"	Reynolds and Co
10	Rodrigo	Sp. bk.	260	Gorodo	Manila	"	